Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1807. [No. 1902.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land; lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and a twenty foot alley; on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28. dts

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29. d

SALT.

6000 bushels of Ground Allum.
2000 bushels of Liverpool Blown—
Sold unusually low if taken from on board. Apply to

Bryan Hampson, or
Mordecai Miller.

April 27. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac*.

Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*

March 17. d

SEINE TWINE.

2,900 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19. d

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,

For a term of Years, or for ever,
A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert. Esq.* or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert.

February 12. 2aw

FOR SALE.

The strong, well built
Sloop NORA,
About 50 tons burthen, well calculated for a Packet, having good accommodations for passengers, lying at Merchants wharf.
ALSO,
Cheese, Apple Brandy, Corn, Corn Meal, and four boxes of Garden Seeds assorted for the West-India markets.

If the above vessel is not sold by Thursday next, she would take freight for New-York.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to

Lewis Deblois.

April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop
JULIANA,
ZEPH GRAVES, Master
Burthen seventy-five tons is nearly new and in complete order.
For Sale, on board said vessel,
At Lawrason & Fowle's wharf,
SALT, GIN, SUGAR & COFFEE.

April 17. d

Just Received

And for sale on board the ship FAME, Captain CLARK, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants' wharf,
5000 bushels ground Allum Salt.
300 sacks Liverpool stoved.
For Liverpool, direct,

The Ship
FAME,
CAPTAIN CLARK;
Burthen tons, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight apply to

William Hodgson.

☞ Advances made on consignments to Messrs. Logan, Lennox and Co. of Liverpool, per this ship.

April 13. d

Nicholas Hingston,

Hath received by the ship Fair American, Capt. Davis, from Baltimore,
Fresh Canary Seed; Burnet Seed; St. Foin; White Norfolk Turnip Seed; large Cattle Turnip; large Drumhead Cabbage; Black Radish; Superfine London Mustard; Early Cucumber; Large Green ditto; Green Turkey ditto; White do. &c.
ON HAND,
A general assortment of Garden and Grass Seeds, China, Glass and Queens Ware, and Groceries.

April 30. d6t

900 Spanish HIDES.

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, between 20 and 30 years of age, who understands house work.

Apply to the Printer.

April 27. tf

Plaister Paris—*Afloat.*

60 tons Plaister Paris on board sch'r Victory, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by *LAWRASON & FOWLE*, on said wharf.
Who have also landing from said sch'r & Sally & Betsy,
120 boxes mould Candles
50 do. brown Soap
20 barrels New England Rum
5 casks Sperm } *OIL,*
5 do. Whale
6 do. Tanners }
1 bale Gunnies
20 half bbls. Fall Mackarell
100 bbls. Nova Scotia Potatoes.

April 29. d

20 casks choice old Sherry Wine,

25 do. Malaga do.
20 bags Black Pepper,
100 bls. sweet Cyder,
A quantity of Sole Leather,
1 box fine Irish Linens, and Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Now landing for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

April 22

The Ladies and Gentlemen

OF Alexandria, and vicinity, are respectfully informed that THO'S. BRUFF, *DENTIST*, of Washington City, is preparing to visit this place, in the line of his profession Having several appointments of consequence at a considerable distance, his time in Alexandria will certainly be short, therefore, none who need his assistance can be sure of attention but those who forward written applications to one of the printing offices, previous to his arrival.

May 4 3t

ADAM LYNN

Has received, per ship Leonidas, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of
Jewellery, Plated, Japaned and Fancy Goods, viz.
GOLD Broaches of the latest patterns Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Plated Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. Japaned Waiters in sets, Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Sattin Wood Knife Cases Tea Caddies, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Plated Spurs, Whips, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Military Feathers, and an assortment of
SILVER WARE, as usual.

He continues to manufacture Gold and Silver Ware, of every description, *and wants two Apprentices to the Silversmith business.*

May 4 d

Washington, April 30, 1807.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the eight per cent. Stock of the United States, standing on the books of the treasury, and the books of the commissioners of loans for Maryland and Virginia,—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I am ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of said Stock, at private sale, within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

James Davidson, jun.
Agent, &c.

Section 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase any of the several species of the public debt at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—They shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent. of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent. stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorised in addition thereto to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

May 4. d3w

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do.
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Alexandria County, ff.

I ABRAHAM FAW, one of the justices of the peace for said county do certify that *William Yeates*, of the town of Alexandria, brought before me two ESTRAYS, to wit—One *dark brindle Cow*, with a crop in the left ear, in the right ear a crop and under bit cut out—the Heifer is red, and has the same mark as the Cow—the Cow supposed to be four years old and appraised to ten dollars—the Heifer two years old, and appraised to five dollars—Given under my hand, this 27th day of April 1807.

A. FAW.

☞ The owner of the above Estrays is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

William Yeates.

May 4. 2t

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 7th of May, will be sold, on a credit of six months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes, at the dwelling house of *William Fitzhugh*, Esq.
All the Personal Estate of *William Craik*, deceased—consisting of a great variety of elegant houshold and kitchen furniture; a few dozen bottles of old Madeira wine; a curricle, two horses, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 29. dts

Haac Robbins and Co.

At their GROCERY STORE, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street,
Have laid in their assortment of Groceries for the present season,
(Where country merchants can be supplied)
Consisting of—
PORT, SHERRY, and MALAGA } *WINES.*
Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and Country Rum.
IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS,* of good quality.
Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 3; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump do. molasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimstone, madder; salt-petre refined.
FLOTANT, NEW-ORLEANS, and CAROLINA } *INDIGO.*
Fig blue; rice; best London mustard;—snuff; excellent chewing tobacco; smoaking ditto; segars; pipes in boxes; chalk; wrapping paper; candles and soap; brandywine gunpowder double F; bed cords; leading lines and traces.

ALSO,
A consignment of cotton and wool cards, which will be disposed of very low.

May 5. d3teo10t

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers,
200 hhds. ground allum Salt
10 hhds. N. E. rum
40 barrels do.
10 chests young hyson tea
200 reams wrapping paper
100 boxes mould and dipt candles
20 do. brown soap
3 bales hops.

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

They have also on hand,
10 pipes Holland gin
4 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
20 barrels no. 1 beef
20 do. no. 2 do.
20 do. pork—
And a general assortment of SHOES.—All of which will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash or approved notes.

April 29. eo2w

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.
Apply to

Joseph Smith,
Upper end of King-street.

March 7. eo

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.
They have also for Sale,
Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

From the National Intelligencer.

Among the French papers we find a long account of the meeting of the grand Sandhedrim, at Paris, of which we have formed an abstract. The facility with which Napoleon has brought the Jews into a subordination to his views is not among the least extraordinary events of his reign.

On the 9th of February the Grand Sandhedrim opened its sittings at Paris.

At 11 o'clock the members of the Sandhedrim went to the house of their chief, from whence they proceeded altogether to the grand synagogue attended by the members of the 1st Jewish assembly. A prayer was offered up in the temple in Hebrew and French, suitable to the circumstances; then was sung a Hebrew hymn and an Hebrew ode, translated into Italian and Latin. The president, M. de Segre heim, then pronounced a discourse in Hebrew, by which the assembly were much affected. After having quoted many sacred texts, the book of the law was drawn from the tabernacle, and the president blessed the assembly, at the same time making a most affecting prayer for the emperor, for the glory of his arms and the return of peace. The temple resounded with cries of "long live the emperor, the empress, the Imperial family and the brave French army." M. de Cologna pronounced a discourse in Italian, which produced the most lively emotion; it turned chiefly on the union betwen the religious and civil duties of the man, the moral and political duties of the subject. The elegance and warmth of the style, the firm but persuasive tone of the orator raised a general enthusiasm in the hearers.——The Rabbi Cracovia of Venice likewise composed a discourse, which contained an account of the history and origin of the Sandhedrim, and paid a tribute of homage to the emperor, who had just renewed his existence in the midst of us. The temple was nobly and magnificently decorated.

This religious ceremony over the procession proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where a hall was prepared for their sittings, in conformity to the ancient religious usage; after the transaction of other business the president of the Sandhedrim, ordered to be read a discourse in French of his composition. This discourse filled with religious and liberal ideas, was highly impressive, then was read the preamble and articles, containing the three first points of doctrine peculiar to the Sandhedrim, poligamy, divorce and marriage; then a report concerning the most important considerations of morals, politics and religion.

A committee was then formed to draw up an account of their proceedings, and to transmit the same to his excellency the minister of the interior, when the assembly adjourned to the 18th.

An admirable order reigned throughout the sitting of an assembly, the design of which is to restore to social happiness, a class of men so long persecuted and unhappy.

This ceremony excited general interest and anxiety, as much from its novelty as on account of the great man who has revived an assembly without example in the records of modern history.

A plan of religious government was adopted, by which a synagogue and consistory are ordered to be established in every department, in which are found 20,000 Jews; when that number is not found in one department, the jurisdiction of the synagogue and the consistory will extend to any number of departments, necessary to make up the 20,000.

The functions of the consistory are to guard against the Rabbi giving any instruction, either in private or public, or any explanation of the law which shall be at variance with the answers of the assembly to the question submitted to them by the grand Sanhedrim. 2dly, to maintain order in the synagogues, to watch over the reception and distribution of sums, destined to pay the expences of divine servite —3dly, to encourage all Jews within their jurisdiction, by every possible means, to the exercise of some useful occupation, and to make known to the public authority those who are destitute of the means of gaining an honest livelihood—4thly, to declare every year to the proper authority the number of conscript Jews within his arondisement.

The functions of the Rabbi are, 1st, to give religious instruction—2dly, to teach the precepts contained in the decisions of the grand Sanhedrim—3dly, to preach under all its relations obedience to the laws, and especially to those which concern the defence of the country. They shall more particularly attend to this at the annual period of the conscription, exhorting those under their charge to conform to this law —4thly, to represent to the Jews the military service as a sacred duty, and to explain to them that as long as they devote themselves to this service the law will dispense with the usages and customs which are incompatible with it—5thly, to preach in the synagogues, and to recite prayers for the emperor and the imperial family.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan.* 30.

Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte against Russia.

"From the most ancient time, it is to the religious observation of the treaties & conventions between powers, that human societies are indebted for the tranquility & security they enjoy; and those who dare to derogate from this holy observation, scatter trouble and disorder throughout the universe. Every equitable sovereign, even when he sees himself obliged to break with another power, does not decide on such a measure until he has examined with the most scrupulous attention the steps observed in such cases. But the court of Russia, ever pretending to predominate & oppress the neighboring powers, its enterprises constantly tending towards the violation of treaties, its avidity, the treachery with which it infringes the laws of nations, finally its hostile intentions towards the Ottoman states, are notorious and manifest. It has always misunderstood the friendly condescension which the Sublime Porte displayed towards it on every occasion, and answered this condescension only by demonstrations full of sourness and malice. Among other examples, the court of Russia, which, in conformity to the treaty of 1788 (of the Hegira) had no right whatever over the Crimea, employed every imaginary artifice, to attack the independence of that country, and spread disorder throughout it; and at length, even in the midst of peace, caused a numerous army to march thither and took forcible possession of that extensive province. It is known to every nation, that Georgia was at all times under the *suzerainte* of the Ottoman empire—The court of Russia introducing itself gradually by numerous wiles, into the civil & political affairs of that country, ended at length by taking possession of it without any right.

"The consuls placed by Russia in the Turkish towns, turned aside from their duty the civil officers engaged in the service of the Porte, in the places where they resided; seduced the subjects of the empire, and taking the advantage of the liberty of navigation; which was only granted them for commercial purposes, embarked these subjects on board their ships, and sent them into the countries under the Russian dominion. Independent of these facts the said consuls delivered out protections to the Ottoman subjects, and those trading under the flags of their vessels in the Archipelago, in the very states of the Ottoman empire, and thus audaciously, in a base & unworthy manner, rendered themselves masters of several Ottoman vessels and subjects.

"Hopes were, however, entertained, that when the ties of friendship should be drawn closer by a treaty of alliance between the Sublime Porte and Russia, the latter would desist from her proceedings. So far however, from it, the only made this new treaty serve as an easier means to exercise her bad intentions; and in the treacherous view of exciting a general overthrow and preparing domestic troubles in the very states of her ally, she seduced the subjects of Servia, and by furnishing them with money and ammunition, became their support and guide.

"Russia asked for permission to send provisions for once, to her troops at Teflis. The Sublime Porte, out of regard for her alliance, made no hesitation to transmit her the necessary firman, which she had scarcely received, when she caused a numerous body of troops to be landed at the Phasus, with artillery and warlike stores; by this means she forced the castle of Anakara, and by fortifying herself afterwards, gave a new proof of her bad intentions. The Porte having demanded, as she was justified in doing, by written remonstrances, repeatedly transmitted to the Russian minister at Constantinople that this proceeding should be desisted from, the latter always gave most evasive answers, and never offered proper satisfaction. The conduct of the court of Russia, particularly after the above mentioned alliance, has been so contrary to the spirit which dictated it, that it is by that alone, rendered null and void. It was agreed upon between both empires, that Russia should have no other pre-eminence over the Septinsular republic, which acknowledged the *suzerainte* of the Sublime Porte, than that of guarantee, whenever circumstances should make it necessary to place troops there, the two allies were to do so conjointly, and the constitution of the said republic was to be acknowledged and carried into execution with the consent of both parties.

"The court of Russia, notwithstanding this convention, placed in these islands as many troops as it pleased, sent there a constitution drawn up at Petersburg, and ordered it to be carried into execution by those in its service, as in a capacity which wholly belonged to it. Besides which, it made these islands a refuge for the Ottoman subjects of Romelia, secretly or openly seduced, by granting protection to all those who repaired thither. Not content with this, it set on foot every intrigue against the individuals in those countries, engaged in the service of the Porte, and more particularly against H. E. Ali Pacha, governor of Janina.

"The Sublime Porte has proposed in the present war of Europe, to observe the strictest neutrality towards the belligerent parties, the court of Russia on the contrary respecting no law of neutrality and in the formal intention of troubling that of the Porte, took advantage of the passage which had been granted it for a few men of war only, to get a great number of troops conveyed to the Seven Islands; secretly enlisting Albanians, joined them to its own own, and unknown to the Porte sent them to Italy. It dared openly to violate the right of nations, by fomenting an insurrection at Montenegra, by the channel of its mandatories; by enlisting troops of the Interior, even of the Ottoman capital, and by committing many other acts contrary to peace.

In like manner it distributed protections in the provinces of Walachia and Moldavia appropriated to itself numberless subjects under different titles; It treated these two provinces nearly like its own posessions; its consuls there took par in the direction of affairs; it persecuted with continual complaints, and by all kinds of vexations, The Vaivodes, (princes) appointed by the Porte, who did not follow its will; on the other hand it openly protected those who showed affection and inclination for itself; so that the appointment of a Viavode in these two Provinces on the part of the Porte, became an object of derision.

"Although each of these grievances might have been a just motive for a declaration of war, still the sublime Porte showed an unalterable patience, not because she thought herself feeble and impotent, but because she preferred friendly means solely through humane views, and to avoid the effusion of blood. The following is a striking proof of it: The Sublime Porte lately deposed the two Viavodes of Moldavia and Walachia, from the exigency of the case, The Russian government dissatisfied at not having been apprized of the traitor Viavode of Walachia, whose perfidy has been sufficiently proved upon several occasions, became hurtful to the Sublime Porte; if she had apprized Russia of this measure, the news of it would have came to the knowledge of the said Vaivodes, which would have occasioned much more embarrassment: It was for this reason that Russia was not informed of it till after the deposition.

"Some time after the Russian minister at Constantinople demanded in the name of his sovereign that the said Vaivode, should be re instated without delay, declaring that in case of refusal he had orders to depart with his whole legation, as he had notified all his tradesmen and others. He further added that his government did not thereby seek a pretext to realize the hostile intentions which might be imputed to it; but that the reinstatement of the said Vaivodes was his only aim; that if the Porte would consent to it, all difference would be settled between the two powers; that he had express orders to inform his court without delay of the result of this negociation. The Sublime Porte conceived by this official declaration that the court of Russia sought a pretext decidedly to declare war against her, and that by forming such a pretension, so unjust and so unimportant, it showed that its aim was to impute to the Sublime Porte, the hostile intentions which it nourished in its breast. The Sublime Porte consented, although with reluctance, to the reinstatement of the said Vaivodes, to leave the Russian government no subject of excuse before the powers of Europe.

"The Porte thought, in fine, that the court of Russia would at least blush at its conduct before the other powers, & would renounce its project of making war against the Ottoman empire; by no means, two months and a half after this period, without there being any new pretext of misunderstanding, and trampling upon the rights of nations at the very moment when every thing announced peace and friendship, Russian troops marched unawares upon the Turkish territory, whilst the neighboring inhabitants, as also the governors of Bender and Choczim, thought themselves in full safety, under the guarantee of the treaties of friendship. The Russian generals, taking advantage of this state of confidence and peace, and making use of every kind of artifice, seized upon these two fortresses against the laws of nations generally respected by all powers.

The sublime porte was not apprized of it till after the event; it demanded explanations upon this head of the Russian minister; the latter made reiterated protestations, that he had written the issue of the affair of the reinstatement of the Vaivodes to his court, as also to the Russian functionaries upon the Dniester, by virtue of the commission which had been delegated to him for this purpose, and that the present march of the Russian troops was not a consequence of the same affair. That as for himself he knew of no motive of rupture, and that his court had communicated to him no information upon this subject.

The sublime Porte, learning in so unexpected a manner the news of the hostilities committed by the Russians, the occupation of her fortresses, and the invasion of her states, ought directly to have sent away the Russian minister from the capital. Although it was to return violence for violence, the sublime Porte, ever guided by the love of humanity, desired, however, to remove the misfortunes of war; she asked new explanations of the Russian minister; she fixed to him a term for the entire elucidation of this affair, in hopes that the court of Russia would proceed, in time of peace as in time of war, in a manner becoming a power; and that at least not to have to blush before other courts, it would respect political and civil laws.

Near a month had elapsed since the first hostilities of the Russians, and the Russian minister gave the Porte no answer, except his protesting to have received no elucidation upon this affair; and the patience of the sublime Porte being driven to extremities, a longer delay became useless and dangerous to her.

On the other hand, general Michelson, chief of the Russian troops, addressed seditious proclamations to the judges and governors of Romelia, with the design of seducing even the Musulmen, and of saving disentions in the states of the Ottoman empire; in fine, the unworthy violence of the court of Russia exercised against the sublime Porte, is unexampled, and no longer to be tolerated.

The hostilities of Russia being notorious and evident, every Musulman is obliged by religion and the civil law to take vengeance of this perfidious enemy. In declaring war against her, the sublime Porte puts its whole confidence in the all powerful and avenging God; and to repress the audacity of the enemy, she is obliged to arm by sea and land, to cause all her forces to advance and make themselves act with energy. This the sublime Porte has only served to augment the audacity and violence of Russia. The sublime Porte having for her all possible reasons, the court of Russia remains responsible for the blood which will be shed and for the misfortunes which must overwhelm humanity; and until that court respect treaties and alliances, the impossibility of having any confidence in it must be a truth acknowledged by all the powers who are directed by sentiments of justice and moderation.

Although the motives above expressed be facts notorious and known to the whole world, and it be by no means necessary to publish them, however, to follow the official usage, a copy of the present declaration has been delivered to the foreign ministers resident in the capital, to be communicated to their respective courts.

Given at Constantinople, the 25th of the moon of Chanbel, in the year of the Hegira, 1221, (5th January, 1807.)

POSEN, *February* 24.

A proclamation was addressed the 1st of this month to the German inhabitants of Poland, which contains, in substance, what follows:

"*German inhabitants of Poland,*

"Fidelity towards the state is only required of you, with tranquility in your habitations. You have no other enemies than those who excite you, by menaces, to exercise hostilities against the Polanders, and by encouraging you to revolt, expose you to the most terrible, yet just chastisement.

To avoid this evil, I order as follows:

1st. Germans who inhabit Poland shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion; they shall be protected in person and property.—They shall be regarded as *brethren* and countrymen, as long as they remain quiet in their houses, and have no understanding with the enemy of the state; as they shall be faithful to the Polish government, and shall pay the contributions and fixed taxes.

2d. Those who will not fulfil those duties and shall dare to hold a correspondence with

the enemies of the French and Polanders, betray the French or Polish troops, spread false reports, or take up arms against the troops, shall be shot as soon as taken by the detachments.

3d. The constables, mayors and authorities who shall not use their exertions to stifle a growing revolt, or who do not give immediate advice of it to the nearest detachment of French or Polish troops, shall be regarded as principals of the revolt, and punished with death; and every parish in which a like revolt shall take place, shall not escape the most rigorous military execution.

"DOMBROWSKI."

MATANZAS, *January* 29.

The mate and four hands belonging to the ship Charlotte, capt. Benj. Jennings, lying in this port and ready for sea, came on shore in her boat on ship's duty; on which duty they were detained until between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

The oars belonging to the boat had been put into a yard near the wharf for security—on returning to go on board (it being very dark) the oars belonging to the ship's boat were put on board another boat of nearly the same size, and which lay near the other at the wharf—the mistake was quickly rectified, and in taking the oars, one of them belonging to the ship Charlotte was left in the strange boat, and one of her's taken in exchange. Passing a point at the mouth of the river, they were hailed by a person supposed to be an officer of the customs, as was usual, and on the boat coming ashore, a man attempted to take away the oars but was resisted. They they went on board the ship without further molestation, and immediately dispatched two of the same men and a small black boy, with some medicine for the owner, who was sick on shore. These men, boy and boat, were seized upon by a gun boat, and there detained till near morning, when the said gun boat getting under weigh, came along side of the ship Charlotte, and with a boat fifty men, seized upon the mate; and after stripping him, tied him to the mast, and then with a cat gave him forty-two lashes. They then released the man, boy and boat, and said, *go where you please*.

We the undersigned, eye and ear witnesses of the facts above stated, declare them all to be just and true, and will, when we arrive in any port of the U. States, testify to the same on oath.

JAMES MOODY, Mate.
P. ISARDY,
JAMES GIBSON,
ALX. BARBANY,
JAMES CARTER } Seamen.

We the undersigned, eye [illegible] of the [illegible] crew of the Spanish gun boat, when they came along-side of the ship Charlotte, do declare that the above statement is just and true, and will, when called upon, declare the same on oath.

BENJ. JENNINGS, *jr.*
Master of ship Charlotte.
CAROLUS PELHAM, capt. assistant.
WILLIAM AYMER, seaman.
ISAAC ATKINSON.

Examined and compared the above with every attendant circumstance that has come to our knowledge.

Signed by 12 *masters of vessels.*

MATANZAS (*Island of Cuba*) Jan. 30, 1807.

James Madison, Sec'ry. of State.

SIR,

The undersigned American citizens, now in this port, under the pressure of the most serious concern, conceive it our duty to address you upon a subject deeply interesting to our feelings. We are well aware that the constitutional organ, through which these communications ought to be made, is the consul or commercial agent, but as neither of these officers reside here, we are under the necessity of doing it ourselves.

The enclosed statement, to which we have affixed our signatures, we have examined and compared it with many corroborating circumstances, all of which came within our own knowledge, and finding they so well agree, we hesitate not to express our opinion of its truth.

The act of exchanging the oar under similar circumstances might have happened under the direction of any one of us, and can be termed nothing more than accident, by no means bearing even the appearance of guilt. The opposition made by the boat's crew at the point, was no doubt improper; but it ought to be considered that it was the act of the men in the boat, and from our knowledge of the conduct of sailors, after being indulged with only a few hours on shore, we affirm that seldom any thing short of positive force will restrain them.

We therefore venture to express our opinion, that the conduct of Francisco Pieble, commandant of a gun boat, now stationed at Matanzas, on going on board an unarmed, inoffensive vessel, seizing the first officer, and ignominiously bestowing upon him more than forty lashes, was entirely upon his own responsibility, without the knowledge of his superior officers, and totally contrary to the laws of this country.

This unfortunate man was tried unheard, and this disgraceful punishment inflicted, without it being possible for the devoted victim to know the crime for which he suffered—and what (if possible) added to the injury, the American flag was waving nearly over the head of the unhappy sufferor. This unwarrantable proceeding we conceive, calls particularly for national enquiry.

With sentiments of esteem,
Your[illegible] respectfully,
Signed by all the masters of American vessels at Matanzas at the preceding date.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 2.

We understand that a warrant was issued by the chief justice, on the application of the governor's son, Joseph B. M'Kean, on Thursday last, for the arrest of Dr. Leib, on a charge of a conspiracy against the governor. The amount of recognizance demanded of Dr. Leib and his sureties, is five thousand dollars.

NORFOLK, *April* 27.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock the ship Betsy, captain Treadwell, of New York, was discovered to be on fire at Murray's wharf—The fasts were immediately cut and it being ebb tide the ship drifted down the river.—We are sorry to add that the fire could not be arrested, but that this fine ship with a valuable cargo of Tobacco, wheat and flour, with which she was fully laden, were consumed, except about forty hhd. of tobacco, the greater part of which was damaged. We cannot help remarking that the dangerous practice of having fire and candle on board of vessels at the wharves, after a certain and early hour of the night, merits the attention of the police. Every one must be satified that if the tide had been flood, the extent of damage that might have ensued is incalculable. A boy who was in the steerage asleep was unfortunately burned.

April 29.

The ship Two Brothers in 27 days from Liverpool, went up the bay for Baltimore on Monday last, and brings important information. A person who was on board of her as she came into the Capes, informs that accounts by her state, that a great battle was fought on the 1st of March between the Russian and French armies, in which the latter were totally defeated with great loss; that in consequence there had been great illuminations at Liverpool. This ship no doubt reached Baltimore last evening—We shall wait with some impatience for details.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

The ship Hunter, capt. Burrowdale, of this port, 50 days from London, has arrived at Norfolk April 20th, spoke ship [illegible] capt. Dade, 5 days out from this port.

FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

ON accidentally perusing the Expositor I discovered a piece under the signature of *Sydney*, which, from its peculiar *merits*, deserves attention.

Without indulging in any conjectures with regard to the character of its author, let us briefly examine the story itself. At first sight we perceive the offspring of disappointment and mortification.

He tells us, that from the mildness of his disposition he has hitherto avoided all participation in the political dissentions of his neighbors, but experience had proved that no conduct of his, however mild or conciliatory, could produce any effect. I sincerely regret that so *sweet* a temper should be ruffled, and I lament still more the weakness which overcame his resolution, and induced him to expose at once his ignorance and his malevolence. He has evinced either his ignorance or his hypocrisy in asserting that eight tenths of the inhabitants of Alexandria are *Federalists!* Unfortunately for us this is not the case. The turbulent spirit of Democracy has extended its influence to our little town, and it has now the *honor* to boast of a majority of those virtuous men who style themselves *Republicans*. Perhaps their influence in public affairs is not proportionate to their number! Why? Because they are too well known to be trusted with the direction of them. He tells us, that no republican can reside among us without subjecting himself to "daily insult, and the most virulent persecution." Admitting for a moment that his assertion is correct, let us ask why they are subject to this daily insult? Because they daily incur it by their conduct! But in reality the respectable Democratic residents of Alexandria are always treated with attention and respect. It is true that the majority of its democratic citizens are held in sovereign contempt. What characters compose the majority? The scapegoats of justice who have fled from their own country and found an asylum for "the oppressed" in our's—men of desperate fortunes, corrupt principles, and still more corrupt views: 'Tis the ultimatum of their desires to destroy all government and good order, from the conviction that both are inimical to their promotion.

Who are the worthy republicans who have been compelled to leave the place of their residence, and to seek an asylum in some more virtuous, more liberal city?—Men who possessed ambition without the abilities to attain its object—They resided with us so long as their views and characters were concealed—They left us because they were no longer esteemed.

It is unnecessary to remark upon the two ridiculous stories of the democratic merchant and his brother dray-man—They are to be regarded only as the embellishments of a bad story, and tho' we may be inclined to applaud Sydney for the fertility of his invention, yet at the same time we must remember, that it was exercised at the expence of truth. It is equally unnecessary to refute the imputations which, in the *sweetness of his temper*, he has so modestly thrown upon the gentlemen who fill what he terms the *influential* offices—Their characters are too well known to require representation, and too honorably established to require a defence: His insinuations will only serve to increase the contempt which is always due to native insignificance.

As to *Sydney* himself, I would advise him to resume the screen of his native obscurity. He should never obtrude upon public *attention* his crude ideas of public *affairs*. If, however, he should persevere in his desperate attempts, let me beg that his glowing effusions may be employed to grace the columns of the *Expositor* only. In a dirty *house* we shall always expect to find dirty furniture.

CIVIS.

Massacre at St. Domingo.—Captain Chase, who arrived at Boston on the 22d ultimo, in 21 days from Guadaloupe, states that when he left there a report prevailed and was believed, that the blacks in St. Domingo had murdered all the white and colored people, including, among the former, all the Americans.

The following paragraph relative to the present unhappy situation of Harvard College is copied from the Salem Friend

HARVARD COLLEGE.

We are sorry to learn that no prospect exists of a reconciliation of the students to their government and their duty. Those of our readers whose remoteness may leave them ignorant of an event which has tarnished the lustre of the most ancient seminary of learning in our country we would inform that a misunderstanding has lately arisen between the under graduates and the college government relative to the commons which the former found fault with as being composed of bad provisions. Immediate satisfaction not having been given in this article, after a petition had been presented to obtain it; the students one day left the hall in a body and their dinner untouched. For this violation of decorum the government, besides other measures of severity, required a general apology. Some relented and made it; but a large majority refused & in consequence dissolved connection with the University—The seceding students have published an appeal which is temperate and respectful.

It is justly observed in the Register, that "the avenues to the capital while they have assisted commerce, have not been of equal advantage to the students of Cambridge." Vicinity to a metropolis has been generally found disadvantageous to a seat of learning. A scale might perhaps be graduated of the purity of manners in European Seminaries, by their geographical distance from capitals. The school of Winchester is less rebellious than that of Westminster, and the colleges of Aberdeen and St. Andrews are distinguished by more sobriety than that of Edinburg. If the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge be thought exceptions from this truth it may be urged that the size of these towns gives them a rank equal to many capitals, and that they overflow with all the vices of large cities.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

		CENTS.
The 8	pound loaf to be sold for	36
4	pound loaf	18
2	pound loaf	9
1	pound loaf	4½

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

May 6.

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10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
For Sale by
Joseph Riddle.
March 2. d3t1awtf

For LIVERPOOL,

The Ship FAME,
Capt. CLARKE;
Will sail in 15 days; having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged.—Freight will be taken to amount of about 400 barrels flour, or cotton equal to that stowage, on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. of Liverpool.
William Hodgson.
May 6. d

For NORFOLK,
The Schooner
Martha and Mary,

Laying at Merchants wharf;—will sail in a few days. For freight apply to
William Hodson.
May 6. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
Has for Sale,
Two pipes and two quarter casks of *LISBON WINE.*

ALSO,

A LOT of GROUND, on Water-street, near Duke-street, next door to John Muncaster's, 28 feet front and 90 feet deep, bounded by an alley 8 feet wide on the north side, and one of 6 feet on the back. There is a house on the front and one on the back part of the lot—subject to a ground rent of fifty-nine dollars per annum. My price for this lot is four hundred dollars, in marine insurance shares, at par. The ground rent I will pay up to this present month.
5 mo. 6th. 1aw3t

Nova-Scotia Potatoes.

JUST RECEIVED,
One hundred barrels *Nova-Scotia Potatoes.*—For sale by
Thomas Simms.

Ran away, on Wednesday last, that notorious rogue, *FRANK*, formerly the property of Col. Fitzgerald. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be rewarded. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him at their peril. THOMAS SIMMS.
May 6. 3t*

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.
James McGuire.
May 6. eo2m
N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One Tract of LAND, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.
January 30. 2aw

☞ Owing to the late heavy rains which have in a great degree rendered the creeks impassable, the parties concerned find it impossible to attend the Sale of a "Tract of Land stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a Moiety of the Mill upon the said "Tract," as advertised to be sold at Winchester on the 4th instant.—*Notice is hereby given*, That the said sale is postponed until the *SECOND MONDAY in JUNE next*, being the 8th day of that month, at which time the sale will positively take place in the said town of Winchester.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.
Alexandria, May 2, [6] 2aw8thJe

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 20. eotf

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY furpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 8. d12m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

JAMES KENNEDY, KING-STREET,

THE FOLLOWING NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the years 1807, 1808 and 1809.

Tables requisite to be used with the above, for finding the latitude and longitude at sea.

Tooke's Diversions of Purley, 2 vols.

Dufief's Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man in the shortest time possible, particularly applied to the acquisition of the French language, 2 vols.

Dr. Black's Lectures on Chemistry, 3 vols.

Conversations on Chemistry, by Mrs. Bryan.

Ferguson's Lectures on Mechanics, &c. 2 vols. with a volume of plates.

Memoirs of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his literary and political life, and anecdotes of the principal characters of 18th century.

Carr's Stranger in Ireland, to which is annexed the Life of Dermody.

Bigland's Lectures on the Study of History.

——— Essays on Various Subjects.

Scott's Lay of the last Minstrel, a Poem.

Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy, do.

——— Rural Tales.

——— Wild Flowers.

Poems by the late Richard B. Davis, of N. York, with a sketch of his Life and Character.

May 4 mw&f2w

The Subscriber,

Gardener and Nursery-Man,

FROM GERMANY,

Who for eight years was employed by his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, at Mount-Vernon, and for the last eight years by Richard M. Scott, Esq. at Bush-Hill—wishes to have a place in that capacity. He executes draughts, and lays off gardens on the most approved plan, and is well acquainted with the construction and management of green houses, hot beds. &c. Please to enquire at Mr. SCOTT'S, at Bush-Hill, near Alexandria.

John C. Ehlers.

April 21. 2aw3t*

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Ramsay* and *Catharine* his wife, and *William Ramsay*, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on the premises, on the 14th day of May next, in the town of Alexandria, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.

One Lot or parcel of ground, istuate on the south side of King-street, and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, extending on King-street 25 feet, thence southwardly, with a line parallel to Fairfax-street, 82 feet, to a twelve foot alley. On this lot there are two good frame store houses.

One other Lot, situate to the southward of Queen-street, and on the east side of Fairfax-street, and extending therewith 27 feet 9 inches, thence eastwardly and parallel to Queen-street 90 feet.

ALSO,

One other Lot on Thompson's alley, extending on said alley and binding thereon 44 feet 8 inches, by 88 feet deep.

A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving his notes, with an approved endorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, and a deed of trust on the property.

Ludwell Lee, *Trustee.*

March 14. 3tawts

Col. Burr's Examination.

JUST published by S. GRANTLAND, Richmond, "The Examination of Col Aaron Burr, before the Chief Justice of the United States, upon the Charges of High Misdemeanor, and of Treason against the United States; together with the ARGUMENTS of COUNSEL and OPINION of the Judge. With an Appendix, containing the Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Marshall, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout."

☞ A few Copies of this interesting Pamphlet are for sale at this Office and at Mr. Gray's Book-Store.

April 18.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

Just Published,

By ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

ENGLISH READER:

OR

Pieces in Prose and Poetry,

Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments, and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; with a few preliminary observations on the propriety of good reading. By LINDLAY MURRAY, author of English grammar, exercise, &c. Price 75 cents, bound in strong and durable leather.

March 16. 2w2m.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the town of LEESBURG, in the county of Loudon, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next (if fair, if not, the first fair day) by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States for the 5th circuit in the Virginia district pronounced in November term 1806, in a suit depending between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred* and *Roberts*, plaintiffs—and *Samuel Hough*, *Mahlon Hough* and others, defendants—

112 acres of Land, lying in the county of Loudon, on the Kitockton Run, being a part of a tract called Scotland Tract—A tract containing 38 acres, with a Merchant Mill thereon, also a part of the before mentioned tract—Also 108 acres of Land, likewise a part of Scotland Tract, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Com'rs.

Richmond, March 6. 2awts

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on *Wednesday*, the 6th of May next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred* and *Roberts*, plaintiffs—and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Com'rs.

Richmond, March 6. 2awts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending his future residence in the City, is induced thereby to offer at public sale, the *Place on which he lived near Alexandria*. It contains FORTY ACRES OF LAND, distant from Alexandria about six miles, the turnpike road leading near thereto. The improvements are, a small two story brick house with four rooms and a portico, a large stable, with some other out buildings, a very large orchard of apples, peaches, and a variety of other excellent fruit, and a large paled garden.—It is a lofty and healthy situation, enjoying an agreeable view of the river and the several farms lying between. The place will be shewn by JOSEPH BUSHBY or Mr. GEORGE H. TERRETT, who live on the premises.

The payments will be made easy—the particulars of which will be made known on the day of sale, at the Coffee-House door in Alexandria, at twelve o'clock, on MONDAY the 11th day of May next.

William Bushby.

April 15. 2awts

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named *Tyra*; she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. *Twenty Dollars* will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24. [28.] 2aw

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

Printing, in its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.